

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

All Hail Vermont!

The first engagement of the great battle of 1868 has been fought. The encounter was known to both of the opposing forces not to be final or decisive, but to be a precursor of the great result. It was not so much because of the actual fruits of a victory, but because of the effect it would have on the spirit of the armies, that each strove so earnestly to gain an advantage. No stone was left unturned to gain a triumph. No step unattempted. The result has been a glorious Republican victory. At every point we have gained on our already immense majority. From reliable accounts the increase cannot fall short of 8000, and will probably reach as high as ten thousand gain. It is better than we dared to hope. It is a Waterloo.

The Democracy never anticipated any such result. They thought, of course, that they would carry Vermont, but such glorious gains were unexpected. The effect of this election will be marked and tremendous. It will do infinite good. There are a host of waverers who watch which side the tide is taking. Today there can be no doubt. The cloud in the East, the size of a man's hand, will overspread all the Union in November. On our first page to-day will be found a detailed account of our great victory. The particulars only go to increase our triumph. How the voice of Vermont is listened to, and the significance it bears, is shown by the statements of the different New York journals, the articles from which will be found elsewhere. It is received by the Unionists with joy, but with deepest dejection by the sympathizers with a new rebellion. Already do similar symptoms come to us from Delaware. Wilmington gives a gain of one hundred and thirty Republican votes. Why, if things continue thus bright even the "Blue Hen's Chickens" can be redeemed.

Southern Financing.

It was an axiom of the old abolitionists that the Democratic party had its head in the South and its tail in the North, and there are many indications that even the mighty changes of the war have not destroyed the ancient habit of Democratic subservience to Southern leaders. The candidates of the New York Convention received their most sincere applause in the "Rebel yell" which rent the air when the favorites of the Confederacy became the standard-bearers of the lost cause; and the most important change in the platform was dictated by Wade Hampton, in the interests of South Carolina nullifiers and secessionists. Nothing is clearer than that a Democratic triumph means a Rebel triumph, and that it would restore to power over the whole nation the men who failed so lamentably in their effort to establish a rival and hostile government at Richmond.

It has been the fashion to laud the wisdom of the old pro-slavery oligarchs, and it cannot be denied that they were wonderfully bold and successful politicians, but as a class they were destitute of all the higher attributes of statesmanship. If this nation should, by any unfortunate accident, again fall under their rule, we tremble for its destiny. They would not only seek to accomplish their avowed purpose of overthrowing the reconstruction policy of Congress, but they would give free reins to their old feeling of hatred for the North and Northern interests, and inspired by the worst passions, they would adopt the most desperate means to achieve evil ends. The joint impulse of their folly and their fury would inevitably destroy the credit of the United States Government, and by this destruction they would spread financial ruin throughout the land. If the people of the United States, especially those who possess real conservative leanings, could fully understand the natural fruits of Democratic success, it would be utterly impossible for Seymour and Blair to carry a single State which was ever imbued with loyal feeling. The assault upon the credit of the Government made by Buchanan's traitorous Cabinet officers, was one of the most important preliminary steps taken to facilitate the organization of the Rebellion, and if the bonds issued to prosecute the late war are dishonored, the Rebels will be re-inspired with a hope of renewing their Confederacy by the impossibility of the nation acquiring the means to crush a second gigantic conspiracy. Considering that Democratic ascendancy means, essentially, Southern ascendancy, the nation would have good cause to fear the destruction of its credit, in the event of the election of Seymour and Blair, from the blunders of Southern statesmen even if they were not antagonistic to the national debt. With all their regard for the Confederacy, these wiseacres utterly destroyed its credit by unwise legislation. One of their expedients at a critical period was to tax bonds one hundred per cent. to force the holders to exchange them for a new loan, and from that moment they were never able to obtain, voluntarily, a dollar from the victims of their double dishonesty. With these men in power at Washington, affiliated with Northern Democratic followers of Pendleton's plundering philosophy, the nation would soon be bankrupt, and misery and misfortune prevail.

A RECENT Southern argument against the election of General Grant has struck us as being rather singular and unexpected. It is urged at considerable length that a soldier is entitled by his calling, experience, and

education for the administration of affairs, and that a professional soldier cannot be politic, peaceable, and inclined to conciliation. Considering that the nation was established under Washington, whose foremost claim to the station had been on the battle-field, and that General Jackson's military training and soldierly disposition have always been esteemed as a special means by which the Government was strengthened, it is an argument as novel as it is weak—the "last ditch" of Southern logic.

Newspapers.

One of our New York contemporaries has been replying to the strictures of a reverend gentleman of Baltimore, who appears to have denounced newspapers generally for their publication of what he deems objectionable matter, such as the announcement of murders, sedition cases, etc. etc. As the answer of our New York friends is to the point, and as we believe conclusive, we shall not go over the ground traversed by them, but prefer instead of availing ourselves of a chance to say a few words, or rather of enlarging on the theme broached by our New York brethren, and which, perhaps, has rather been neglected. One word as to the sweeping charges made by the Baltimore gentleman; his charge is any way too sweeping. All sweeping charges most commonly defeat themselves. We have thus generalized our answer.

Now for our part of this subject—

What we would say about newspapers, is that many people are too apt to overlook the amount of information they receive from such sources. On all subjects—we say on all subjects—for a newspaper writer is compelled, at one time and another, to embody the current news of the day—political, biographical, statistical, even scientific. He is expected to give the latest information on these subjects, and that, too, in a space necessarily restricted. We have no hesitation in saying that very frequently as much knowledge is compressed in some newspaper articles as can be found in magazines. Let us not be misunderstood. It is, of course, not to be expected as a general thing that the writer confined to a column, or perhaps little more, can condense as much in that small space as the same writer might occupy in the pages of a magazine, where he can spread his thoughts, digressions, and illustrations over one, five, or ten pages; but the very nature of his position forces him into giving all the information that is possible in so small a space, so that although digression and episodic matter is frequently impossible, yet readers benefit thereby in getting the subject before them in a manner which, if the writer understands his business, gives them a great deal without there being wanting that variety of articles on other subjects that all readers demand. We would adduce in support of our position the fact that articles from the London Times have been collected and deemed worthy of publication in book form. Conspicuous among such pieces that occur to us at the present moment is also the description of King Victor Emmanuel's entrance into Venice, published in the New York Tribune, the very paper that, replied so well to the general denunciation of newspapers. Such a descriptive letter would grace any magazine.

The facility for condensation to which we have adverted is not habitual even with many distinguished for scholarship.

The late Edward Everett is a notable instance. One of the ablest of American scholars, our readers will remember that scarcely a more deplorable failure ever was known than the series of articles contributed by him to a New York journal. It was not from want of learning, but of the art of adapting that learning for everyday use. Many a writer with not one-tenth part of Mr. Everett's abilities could surpass him at this description of writing. It is a peculiar department of literature. It is not all great writers who excel in many branches. Mr. Prescott could, as we all know, write a good history, but not a good essay. Certainly not good in the sense we apply that word to such essayists as Jeffrey, Rev. Sidney Smith, Macaulay, or Stephens. The late Mr. Coleridge did write articles for the London Morning Herald, so did the late Mr. Sterling for the Times. Sir Robert Peel occasionally, it is said, wrote articles for the same journal. Mr. Disraeli is said to have written such articles in the early part of his career. French newspaper writers attained high posts. Thiers, Guizot, Armand Carrel, Sainte Beuve, and a host of others might be mentioned. When, therefore, the increasing task of chronicling daily events is regularly looked for, it should occasion no surprise if, in the hurry incidental to so many matters, some particular one should fail to be treated with the fulness and space of which it is deserving, and, consequently, it is not asking too much on our part for a little forbearance for such an occasional short-coming.

THE DEMOCRATS lavish much pathos upon General Grant's alleged refusal to exchange the Confederate prisoners, who had been well fed and well cared for in the North, on equal terms for the starved and dying victims of Southern cruelty. We suppose the Tories of the Revolution made just as thrilling appeals to the feelings of the people against General Washington when he wisely took the same course with General Howe in regard to the Continental troops, who had been crowded into the filthy prison-ships to starve and freeze. These terrible denials were formerly compared to the Black Hole of Calcutta as an instance of extreme cruelty and suffering, but we in these later days have a stronger simile when we shudderingly and loathingly compare those dismantled hulks and their dying inmates with Libby Prison and its suffering crowds.

CARRIAGE-MAKING IN PARIS.—The average daily wages of the hands employed in this branch are as follows:—Men, 4 62 francs; women, 2 77 francs; children, 1 5 francs, and apprentices receiving pay, 1 68 francs. The amount exported was 4,292,100 francs, of which only 493,000 was to America. The increase in the amount exported has been very rapid, the exportation in 1829 being 186,011 francs; in 1849 it was 497,473 francs; in 1859 it was 1,159,379 francs, and a new 1860 it has calculated 2,000,000 francs.

A GIANTIC PROJECT.—It is stated the project of uniting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario bids fair to be a reality. Able engineers have decided that the work is feasible, and that it will not cost more than \$10,000,000. It was proposed to raise \$20,000,000 of this in the United States and \$20,000,000 in England. These loans were to be secured by a grant of 10,000 acres of land by the Canadian Government. Mr. Frederick Caprell, of Toronto, has undertaken the financial management of the enterprise. Some time ago he succeeded in obtaining guarantees from American capitalists that they would furnish \$20,000,000 if the balance should be subscribed in Europe and the land grant secured. For several months he has been in England, and it is said that his proposals are very satisfactory. When that is secured it will only be necessary to obtain the land grant before work can be commenced.

GRANT GUSS.—A cannon foundry of Knapp, in Essex (Rhine Prussia) extends over 920 acres, 216 of which are occupied by buildings. It has twelve miles of railroad, six locomotives, 150 wagons, and sixty horses. There are 9000 jets of gas, consuming about five millions of cubic feet per day; 10,000 men are employed in the foundry; 1200 at the mines and forges. The wages amount to 3,100,000 thalers per annum. The motive power consists of 160 engines of 6000 horse power each. The daily consumption is 13,000 bushels of coal, 22,500 bushels of coke and coal, and 200,000 cubic feet of water.

INDIA RUBBER.—The annual consumption of India rubber in France, during the last few years, has been 9000 tons, the value of which in its raw state was forty million francs (\$8,000,000), and when manufactured, about \$15,000,000. In the United States, in 1850, the cost of the raw material was \$3,550,500, and the value of the product \$5,642,700. The capital invested was \$5,000,000; the number of hands employed, 2768, of which 973 were females, and their annual wages cost \$791,570. Of the value of the manufactures, Connecticut produced \$2,275,000; New Jersey, \$1,303,000; New York, \$1,002,000; and Massachusetts, \$808,000.

BREADSTUFFS are high, because the comparative number of agriculturists in the country is steadily decreasing. The proportion of agriculturists in the United States to the total industrial population, was in 1840, sixty-five per cent; in 1850, sixty-three per cent; and in 1859 fifty-five per cent. The disproportion is much greater at the present time. In 1859 the wheat crop was 173,104,824 bushels, and the total population about 31,000,000; in 1866, 175,000,000 bushels, and the population 44,505,822. In 1869 wheat sold in New York at \$1 45 and \$1 54, in gold, per bushel, and in 1868, \$1 09 and \$2 20.

PAKIS sells the "mad crop" of her streets for a good figure every year. In 1823 it brought \$10,000. It now brings \$120,000, and when laid in rotting tanks is sold for manure, at the increased valuation of \$600,000.

Our New Minister to Mexico.

General Rosecrans arrived in the city on Monday and took apartments in the A-to-House. Several prominent citizens called upon him yesterday and engaged in conversation on national affairs. To an inquiry as to whether the Southern leaders he recently met at Sulphur Springs intended to issue an address sending forth the political situation in the Southern States, General Rosecrans said that he did not believe that General Lee or any of the gentlemen whom he met at the Springs had any such document in preparation, or intended to issue any. Talking of the present mission he said that he only accepted it when he found that his instructions were in harmony with his own views. The policy to be pursued toward Mexico will be one of kindness and conciliation. No disturbing of our movement looking toward annexation will be favored. General Rosecrans leaves the city for Cincinnati in a few days, where he will remain until the end of September, when he will return here and make his final preparations for his departure for Mexico on the 8th of October.—N. Y. Herald.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT the sunburn, the skin and hair, use the beautiful and healthy use WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLATED Glycerine. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superior to a lot of soap. Sold by all Druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 614 CHESTNUT STREET. 24

"NINTH WARD AGAIN IN THE FIELD."

THE GLORIOUS VICTORY ACHIEVED IN THE NINTH WARD LAST YEAR TO BE REPEATED.

An adjourned meeting of all the Republicans of the NINTH WARD, favorable to the formation of a Campaign Club, will be held

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,

At the Hall, MARKET and MERRICK Streets, At 8 o'clock.

CHARLES O'NEILL, Temporary Chairman.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary, pro tem. 14

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 4.

I. The Club will assemble on THURSDAY, September 2, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., for PARADE in the Third Congressional District.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

ERRA LUMKINS, Assistant Marshals, 9 2 28.

GRANT AND COLFAX.—THE FIRST WARD GRANT CLUB will meet at Headquarters, SIXTH and DIKE STS. on this evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. JAMES M. TYLER, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TITUSVILLE OIL & SPAN Y will be held at the Office No. 481 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, namely:—To reduce the Capital Stock, and to authorize the sale of the Real Estate of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, ISAAC DIXON, Secretary. 9 2 71 31

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September, at 11 o'clock, when a dividend will be held for nine Dividends to be served for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 2 5 15

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 9 2 5 15

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES.—The undersigned has on hand a large stock of subject to no name and dirt. Estimate upon me, but only a short time. Address, 101 N. 2nd St. Philadelphia. 9 2 5 15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWEET ALCISSUM IS A PRETTY LITTLE garden flower, but if you want a whiff of sweet Alcyon, you will find the nearest approach to it in the heavenly odor of PULSON'S new perfume, "FLO. DE MAYO." Sold by all Druggists. 8 2 5 15

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will do as far as one and a half pound of any other sponge. The latter after short use becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been used for years. 8 2 5 15

BATCHALOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; it is the only true and perfect Bye-hair, reliable, and does not cause the hair to fall out, or produce any of the ill effects of bad dyes; it restores and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, too by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 40 40 Street, New York. 8 2 5 15

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE United States of America, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA, IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

HOD. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C. GEORGE HARDING

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of No. 5, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are apt to cause the Policy-Holder. Several new and attractive features have been presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the NEWLY INTRODUCING POLICY AND RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, \$1000 for every \$1000 of premium he pays, equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the insured the full amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, For New York State and Northern New Jersey, E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia, J. A. KELLY & CO., Chicago, Ill., For Illinois and Wisconsin, STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, 88 W 1st St. For Minnesota.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Trotting Meeting commences MONDAY, September 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock. For particulars, see posters. No. 1, \$200—Horse 5 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$75 to first, \$25 to second. No. 2, \$400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$150 to first, \$50 to second. No. 3, \$300—Open to all double teams, mile heats 3 in 5; \$200 to first, \$100 to second team. No. 4, \$500—Horse 3 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$125 to first, \$75 to second. No. 5, \$200—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 6, \$200—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 7, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$50 to first, \$25 to second. No. 8, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$50 to first, \$25 to second. No. 9, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 10, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 11, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 12, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 13, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 14, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. 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No. 47, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 48, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 49, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 50, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 51, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 52, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 53, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 54, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 55, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 56, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 57, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 58, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 59, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 60, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 61, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 62, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 63, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 64, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 65, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 66, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 67, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 68, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 69, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 70, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 71, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 72, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 73, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 74, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 75, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 76, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 77, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 78, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 79, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 80, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 81, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 82, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 83, \$100—Horse that has not beaten 239 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 84, \$100—Horse that has not